

RCA¹ Public Policy Objectives for Universal Service Reform December 2010

USF Reform Generally

- Funding must be competitively and technologically neutral cannot favor or disadvantage any class of funding recipients or any type of technology used to provide service in rural and high-cost areas
 - Important for FCC to recognize ever expanding role of mobile wireless communications for both voice and broadband services
 - Consumers are increasingly choosing wireless as their primary mode of communications
 - Any phase-down of support must have equal transitions for wireline and wireless carriers
 - RCA opposes NBP proposal for 5 year phase-down of wireless voice support/10 year phase-down of wireline support
 - RCA supports 10 year phase-down of support for both ETCs and CETCs, with no flash cuts
- Funding must be provided on a highly disaggregated basis, and efficiently targeted to rural and high-cost areas where support is most needed
 - Support must be carefully targeted to areas where the business case for voice service or next generation technology does not exist without such support
- Funding must be success-based and forward-looking
 - Success-based: support should be tied to the customer not the carrier, and should shift with the customer if the customer switches carriers. "Facilitate a marketbased approach whereby each end-user comes to be served by the most efficient technology and carrier." (Federal State Joint Board, First Report and Order, 1997)
 - Incents cost-effective deployment and service
 - Incents competition: lower rates and better service
 - Eliminates risk of significant USF growth
 - Forward-looking: level of support should be based on a forward-looking cost model. If necessary, different cost models could be established for wireline and wireless carriers.

¹ RCA represents the interests of nearly 100 regional and rural wireless carriers with licenses covering more than 80 percent of the U.S.



- Reforming USF to accomplish ubiquitous broadband deployment must accomplish
 the statutory principle that services in rural areas should be reasonably comparable
 in both price and quality to services available in urban areas
 - o RCA supports 4/1 speed as established in the National Broadband Plan
- USF should support the provision of advanced broadband and voice services in rural and high-cost areas
 - Transition away from legacy support must mirror industry conversion from voice to IP networks to avoid prematurely abandoning legacy voice networks
 - No phase-down of support until FCC implements an adequate replacement support mechanism

Proposed Mobility Fund

- RCA supports FCC's objectives to accelerate investment in broadband infrastructure and to make broadband more accessible in rural and high-cost areas
- Proposed Mobility Fund would not be an effective step toward USF reform
 - Single winner reverse auctions will not benefit consumers
 - Would establish a monopoly provider, and thus encourage poor service or high prices – or require intensive government regulation to monitor service levels and pricing
 - Would encourage anti-competitive incentives to participate, including blocking support for competitors or off-setting contributions
 - Would favor larger carriers, and as proposed, could result in a single nationwide winner
 - Small geographic areas (census tracts) could result in an inconsistent checkerboard of service and technology, leaving unserved areas and dead spots
 - Proposed funding level is wholly insufficient, will provide only token assistance for broadband deployment, and will do so only on a one-time basis
 - Critical for funding to support not only capital expenses, but also operating expenses
 - Carriers already providing 3G in rural areas should not be penalized they should be eligible to participate so as to seek funding for 4G.
- Cost Model combined with success-based, portable funding is a better approach
 - Cap support at an appropriate level; do not limit the number of eligible service providers
 - o Encourages competition and new competitive entry